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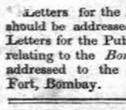

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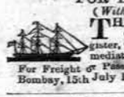

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If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 „
Do. 12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the West Coast of South America.
The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
„ 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
„ 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
„ 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
„ 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
„ on Demand			
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn on demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 4 „
Do. do. 6 do ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
Do. on Demand do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boots.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. F. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SP

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, *Thursday, 30th July* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	175 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	65 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	95 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, & China	20	2½ do.	50 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	145 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	163 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	158 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Catabs Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 7,000 pm. p. share.
Injunctions Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 19,000 prem.
Do. B "	5,000	.....	Rs. 9,000 "
Free Press Co.	250	.....	Rs. 1,900 "
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	500	.....	Rs. 1,200 p. sh.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 Prem
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 2.0 Prem.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 29,000.
Turnstile Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,0 0 disc.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 600 Perm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		101
" Loan 1835-36		99½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	309
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208
Bar Silver	"	1064
Gold Leaf	"	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.	

[PRICES CURRENT (24th July 1863.)]

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 480 to 487
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 482 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 482 to 485
New Oomrawuttee	" 440 to 450
New Compta	" 540 to 545
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 540 to 545
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 450
New Veerawul	" 442 to 445
New Khandeish	" 415 to 420
New Poratchee	" 450 to 452
New Accote	" 460 to 465
New Mangalore	" 450 to 452
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to 1,580.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... "	7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black "	35 to 36
and White) "	36 to 38
Niger "	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
July 29	Singapore (s)	Finlay	China, &c.
	Hornet (s)	Dayman	Trincomalee.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Glendevon*, H. Brown, bound to Cavelong.
Ship *Sphynx*, Davidson, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Ally*, T. Ayles, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Chirebon*, W. J. Coers, bound to Batavia.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 29TH JULY 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 1 case Old Books, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 463 pieces Sandalwood, 98 cwt 3 qrs. 24 lbs, W. Nicol and Co.

Conway.—486 bags Sursseesed, 729 cwt., Fernandies.

Defiance.—109 packages Coffee, 1964 cwt., Dhunjee Visram.

Bucephalus.—586 pieces E. Teeth, 31 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs., Callahboy Sheypudjee.

For Liverpool.

Sirocco.—1 bale Wool, 3 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Morning Light.—58 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Kessowjee Bovunjee; 100 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hajee Golam Hosen; 300 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Remnie, Sowell & Co.

Lucknow.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Premjee Wookerda; 26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Bazunjee Sorabjee and Co.; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., Crustnajee Rungjee.

Grefoe Berg.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Malljee Sawjee.

England.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Empire of Peace.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Goculnath Sewnath; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Naronjee Mowjee.

City of London.—3 cases Mango Pickles, and 9 cases Preserves, P. and D. Framjee Cama; ¼ bale Cotton, 1¼ cwt., Camajee Pochawjee and Co.

Sea Queen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Belle Isle.—80 bales Cotton, 260 cwt., Juvareemull Sewlall.

Gertrude.—600 bags Surseo Seed, 900 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck.

Mary Spark.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Zulieka.—207½ bales Cotton, 722 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Ghe Maiden.—32 bales Cotton, 112 cwt., W. H. Searley, Master.

Excellent.—57 bales Cotton, 199½ cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Southern Belle.—675 bundles Surses Seed, 287½ cwt., Damjee Valljee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service.*—3 packages Almonds 4 cwt., Damoder Curson; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Johareemull Dulsookroy; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvareemull Ramjeedass; 5 casks Silver Cochineal, 2,534 lbs.; 2 boxes Plain Dole, &c., Dwarkadass Vursunjee and Co.; 22 cases Herabole, 47½ cwt., Balloo Vully Khan Mohmud; 50 casks Cloves, 59 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 245 pieces E. Tee h, 10 cwt. 6 lbs.; 102 packages Bedlium, 251 cwt., Hormusjee and Framjee Burjorjee Captain; 155 bundles Shankins, 51 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs.; 154 bundles Fishmaws, 47 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., A. Hubibbhoy; 1,244 pieces E. Teeth, 50 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs.; 35 pieces Genda Horns, 1 cwt. 7 lbs., Hormusjee and Framjee Burjorjee Captain; 2 pots Sandalwood Oil, 139 lbs.; 3 bundles E. Teeth, 34 cwt., A. Badroodin and Co.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—725 pieces Genda Horns, 87 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., Dwarkadass Vursonjee and Co.; 13 casks Cochineal, 4,002 lbs.; 70 bottles Quicksilver, 5259 lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sudaram Hurmookroy; 1 case Carriage, A. B. Collett; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goormookroy Jowareemull; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Mundlall; 42½ cwt. Bhasabole, Dawood Hassum; 2 bags Fishmaws, 1 cwt.; 1 bag Sharkins, 63 lbs., J. Sigg and Co.; 5 casks Cochineal, 2,470 lbs., Dwarkadass Vursunjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service.*—15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goormookroy Jowareemull; 4 chests M. Opinm, 140 lbs. each, Juvareemull Ramjeedass; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—65¼ cases Corrugated Iron, 292 cwt. 14 lbs., Blackwell and Co.; 1 Iron Rivet, &c., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Bombay.
3.	Goolamr	Bombay Harbour.
4.	Hugh Rose	
5.	Snake	
6.	Zenobia	

SHIPS OF ROYAL NAVY.

Her Majesty's Steam Sloop Hornet, Commander Joseph Dayman.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

985 Bucephalus, Black—Kwart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. July 18)
854 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Kwart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1189 Belle Isle, Babet—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
639 Barbara, Wilson—P. & O. Co.
1361 Castlemain, Gill—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
525 City of London—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1381 Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 6)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
510 Empire of Peace, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
853 England, Robson—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. July 1)
1212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1349 Glen Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c.l. May 28)
647 Grefve Berg, (Russian)—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1683 Lowchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1157 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 30)
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
2357 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1017 Nonpareil, Hamilton—Scott and Co. (c. l. July 18)
1226 Queen of the East, Bilton—M. Young & Co. (c. l. June 29)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1122 Tbetis, Chapman—Remnie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 2)
1345 Zobaida, Farrell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. June 4)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadia.

FOR KURRACHEE.

469 Dalhousie (s), Morland—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. July 28)
379 Ganjam, Durand.
511 Mariana, T. Keenan—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 21)

KURRACHEE AND MARSEILLES.

466 Godfrey, Houssois—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co. (c.l. July 28)

FOR MOULMEIN.

814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
785 Minnihahs, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
982 Miriam, Rhind—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

655 Ally, Robinson. (c. l. July 4)
974 Glendevon, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1067 Louisa, Scawcroft—W. Nicol & Co.
1152 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co. (c. l. July 13)
960 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. (c. l. July 10.)
994 Pocahontas, (s) Linco'n—Tudor & Co.
698 Shah Jehan, White—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. July 11)
870 Sydney Eggers, H. M. Campbell—H. Bates & Co.

FOR CHINA.

980 Arratoon Apcar (s), Smidt.—D. Sassoons & Co. (c.l. July 21)

FOR GALLE AND MADRAS.

744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies—C. Parsons & Co. (c.l. July 27)

FOR MADRAS COAST.

1034 Old England, Bulman—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

600 United Service (s), Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co. (c.l. July 24)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

450 Corings, (s) Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

752 Cheriton, Coers, A. Gordon.
1129 Marseilles, Clemente—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 29)

FOR KURRACHEE.

273 Sphynx, Davison—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
748 Art Union, W. W. Morrison—B. H. Cama & Co.
594 Arzoo Rahmoon, Rahmoon—Hajee M. Hoossein.
784 Atiet Rahmon, Jones—H. S. A. Cadoo.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
529 Bombay Castle (s), Wedge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
668 Celsia, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
856 Clarendon, Dougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
372 Colonel Ledyard, C. H. Wells—D. P. Brambull & Co.
982 Cowjee, Cordiroo—Grey & Co.
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza Pinto & Co.
291 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
525 Gem (s), Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
629 Hydgree, Criston.
H. I. M. St. Le Japon, Laporterie,
376 Jamal Mosay, Grant.
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
155 Keratta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
598 Keseath, J. Bennett.
1343 Levant, Feran—E. Latham & Co.
364 Lezard, Rabere—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1318 Lochnagar. Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bantow—David Sassoon & Co.
573 Mary Crocker, Stuber—H. M. Sedick.
932 Princess Somawatty, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
375 Rebecca Shepherd (s), Semers.
1429 Rose Garland, Kildare—Consigned to Master.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
593 Sea Lion, (s) Alexander—D. P. Brambull.
938 Sebastian, J. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.
1132 Sirocco, Roy—Rennie, Scovel & Co.
900 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
281 Sumadanie, Nacoda—Hajee Alarkhia.
706 Thames—Ruttonjee Bomanjee.
1178 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1194 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

709 Azof, (Refitting.)
960 Benares, G. P. Wright.
907 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
969 Norna, Bain.
1646 Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

392 Augusta May, Charles—McIver & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—Fleming & Co.
450 Glentallock, Buchanan—Fleming & Co.
450 Jessica, Towill.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
562 Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

790 Surste, Blonet—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

492 Brilliant, Morello—D. Cursetjee & Co.
231 Escharis et Paul, Touche—D. Cursetjee & Co.
630 Helios, (Res.) Wicland—Fleming & Co.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
293 Narbal, Le Dall—S. Tyabjee & Co.
364 Telegraphe, Bernard—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

552 Cœur de Lion, Forster—Fleming & Co.
492 Traveller, Fletcher—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Van Hasbruysen, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow.
Kilgour, Ensign H., 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 29TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

The Medical Committee, of which Surgeon Major Trestail, 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

Letter to the Editor.

THE ENGINEERS OF THE LATE INDIAN NAVY.

SIR,—It is now three months since the abolition of the Indian Navy, and the officers and others of that Service have been disposed of, but the Engineers are still to be settled with; and considering the large number of them that are on check, doing nothing and drawing pay, a material saving will be made to the state, the sooner some definite arrangement relating to them is made. What great difficulty in dealing with this branch of the Indian Navy presents itself that so long a time is being taken for its disposal?

It is not a pleasant portion of one's life when one is living in suspense, and some of the Engineers on check have stated that they would rather work in the factory and forfeit their steam money, than to be kept on check, having nothing to do, they are led away into many temptations and expenses, which would be avoided, while they are kept at work.

On the other hand the married men, who have their families at home, and who have lately sent them to England under the idea of shortly after foldwing, are at a loss what to do, whether to keep them in England or bring them out again; it is rather hard that a man should be kept away from his wife and children, all these things have to be taken into consideration.

In settling with these people, it must not be thought that when an Engineer leaves England for India under a covenant of five years, he does so, to throw up his service in this strange place and return to England at the expiration of that period; no, he does it with a view to his serving Government sufficiently long to enable him to retire on a pension. However clear it may be stated in the covenant that he may be given twelve months' notice, and be discharged after that time, it is to be hoped that this means will not be resorted to on the abolition of the service he belongs to, but that the liberality which has been displayed towards the other branches of the Indian Navy may be shewn to the Engineer's of that Service.—Your's obediently,

LUBRICATOR.

Bombay, 29th July 1863.

Post Office Notices.

SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG MAILS.

The Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per Steamer *United Service*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 7 o'clock A.M.

Letters, &c., forwarded by this opportunity will be liable to the Indian Inland rates of postage which must be prepaid.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and those forwarded by Dogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

CALENDAR—JULY—AUGUST 1863.

Full Moon.....Thursday 30d. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.		Even.		Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h. m.
Thur.	30	Saturn sets at 9.53.	5 37	6 35	10	28	10	56	
Fri.	31	Uranus sets at 3 35.	5 38	6 35	11	21	11	46	
Sat.	1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	0	12	0	35	
Sun.	2	9th Sun. after Trinity.	5 38	6 34	0	56	1	17	
Mon.	3	Daybreak at 4.19.	5 39	6 33	1	39	2	0	
Tues.	4	Twilight ends at 7.53	5 39	6 33	2	22	2	44	
Wed.	5	Oyster season commences.	5 39	6 32	3	3	3	24	

Date 28th July Time—6h. 20m. 41s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 30th.—Great hurricanes in Jamaica, 1784 and 1790.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830.

Friday 31st.—Loyola died, 1556.—Assam annexed, 1829.

Saturday 1st.—Queen Anne died, 1714.—Slavery abolished in the East Indies, 1838.—The Indian Income Tax Act in force, 1860.—The Peiho Forts (China) occupied, 1860.

Sunday 2nd.—Maharajah Goolab Singh died, 1857.

Monday 3rd.—Gwalior taken, 1780.

Tuesday 4th.—British troops landed in Java, 1811.

Wednesday 5th.—Capture of Cabool, 1840.—Chusan taken, 1840.—The Telegraphic cable successfully laid between Great Britain and America, 1858.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE	July 22
AGRA	July 18	LAHORE	July 18
ALLAHABAD	July 16	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	July 23
BANGALORE	July 23	MALTA	June 23
BUSSORAH	July 18	MEERUT	July 21
COCHIN	July 18	OUDH	July 22
CALCUTTA	July 18	PUNJAUB	July 11
CAPE	June 1	PENANG	June 23
CEYLON	July 2	RANGOON	June 26
DELHI	July 23	SUEZ	July 12
FRANCE	July 5	SINGAPORE	June 21
HONGKONG	June 29		

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863.

OUR readers will remember the sensation created in England towards the end of April last, by the intelligence then received of the seizure of the *Peterhoff* in British waters near St. Thomas, by Admiral Wilkes of the Federal States Navy, and of *Trent* notoriety; and the disclosure at the same time of the illegal and unwarrantable proceedings of Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, when he took upon himself to grant certificates of safe conduct through the American blockading Squadron to certain British Vessels clearing out from London and Liverpool to Matamoros in Mexico, a neutral port. The feeling of indignation was so strong and universal in England, that a rupture between the two countries seemed imminent, and the recall of Mr. Adams was looked on as certain. Fortunately Mr. Adams saw his error and promptly acknowledged it, and the dignified forbearance of the British Government tended to smooth the excited state of public feeling. The tone of the British Government though moderate was none the less firm, and Earl Russell was not slow in making known to the Federal Government through Lord Lyons, our Ambassador at Washington, the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government on the subject. In a despatch dated the 24th April, after having discussed the points connected with the questionable seizures of the *Peterhoff* and the *Dolphin*, and instructed Lord Lyons how to act with reference to them, he says—"There is an impression here with regard to all these cases of wrong on the part of American authorities, which is not without serious than the wrongs themselves. It is an impression widely spread and deeply felt, that it is the intention of the American Government, by captures without cause, by delays of adjudication, by wanton imprisonment of the master and part of the crew of the captured vessels, to put a stop to the British trade to Matamoros altogether." This trade of course, there is little difficulty in showing, is a perfectly legitimate trade. Common to America and carried on from New York, as it is from London and Liverpool. And the legitimacy of the trade in itself is in no way affected by the alleged fact that portions of the goods imported at Matamoros ultimately find their way across the frontier and are carried into Texas. It cannot be ascertained beforehand what goods may be consumed in Mexico, and what may be carried from the place of importation into the territory of the confederate states—to attempt, therefore, to put an embargo on, or interfere with, the freedom of the trade carried on between one neutral country and another, in such circumstances, would be a proceeding of the most flagrant, unjust, and offensive character. All this was sufficiently present to the mind of the Foreign Secretary, and he directs Lord Lyons to make it to be clearly, and distinctly understood by Mr. Seward and the members of the American Government, that "if it should appear that, from jealousy of trade, or unjust suspicion of contraband, or any other motive, the British trade were deliberately and systematically made subject to vexatious capture and arbitrary interference, it is obvious that *Great Britain must interfere to protect her flag.* While submitting to the most severe interpretation of the Law of nations, she cannot allow that, under pretext of that law, hostilities should be carried on against a lawful branch of her commerce." Lord Lyons having received these explicit and peremptory instructions on the 7th May, he lost not a moment in making their character known to Mr. Seward, and communicated them accordingly at an interview which he had with him the same day. The substance of what passed at the interview, Lord Lyons reports to Earl Russell. After reading to Mr. Seward a memorandum containing the substance of Earl Russell's despatch, the former asked for a copy of it, and said "he was confident that he should be able to give satisfactory assurances on all the points mentioned in it." Lord Lyons, like a prudent diplomatist, said he should have great pleasure in transmitting to Her Majesty's Government the assurances he led him to expect; but he deemed it right to observe that he thought "some decided practical steps were necessary to do away with the impression which the recent proceedings of the United States cruizers had produced." Mr. Seward replied that it was impossible to guard against all evils beforehand by general instructions—"only experience could show where the rubs really were." Lord Lyons in answer pointedly said that making "subordinate officers feel the effects of the displeasure of the Government when they violated neutral rights, was more likely to have a wholesome effect than vague general instructions: the temptation to them to make captures was naturally strong; it was for the Government to make them feel the necessity of abstaining from being led beyond the limits of international law." Mr. Seward however committed himself to no promises, resting confident in a general assurance "that he should be able to set all these matters right." Mr. Seward having taken five days to consider the important topics brought before him in the memorandum and the interview above referred to, addressed to Lord Lyons on the 12th May an elaborate reply. "It was not possible for me" he says "to be ready to reply at once to a representation so entirely new, so comprehensive, and yet so elaborate; and I contented myself with promising you that it should receive, at an early day, the serious consideration to which it is entitled." The reply is careful, artful, and able. His description of the sudden rise of the Matamoros trade which, from a traffic not larger than that of a pedlar, had assumed enormous mercantile proportions, is very happily hit off. "Suddenly and quickly as palaces, cities, states or Empires rise in the tales of *Arabian Nights* under the waving of a wand, or the utterance of a spell, that trade rose from a petty barter to a commerce that engaged the mercantile activity of Liverpool and London. Simultaneously roads across the interior of Texas were covered with caravans; the cotton of disloyal citizens in the insurrectionary region became all at once the property of the treasonable cospiracy against the Union, and was hypothecated by its agents for a foreign loan to satisfy obligations contracted by them in the fitting out and equipping, and clearing from British ports of steam naval expeditions to destroy the commerce of the United States." Mr. Seward then proceeds to show that, in the cases of the seizures that were made, there was *prima facie* evidence of the questionable character of the trade the vessels were engaged in, that investigation of a legal character was promptly instituted, and that it was while this was in course of procedure that the impression the British Foreign Secretary refers to so rapidly sprung up. He then goes on to affirm "that every seizure which has been made since the last autumn, was made under the just and fair and unquestionably legal instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, which were announced to you by me in my note of 8th August last, and that *no other or different instructions, open or secret, have been given by this Government.*" He insists that the American Government puts forth its best efforts in all cases to prevent abuses of the right or of the power of search, "and if these efforts sometimes fail through the incompetency or misjudgment of an Agent, it hastens to correct the voluntary error." Finally Mr. Seward says "if as the British Government assures us with entire frankness and sincerity, as we believe, your country is content to abide by the rules and principles of the law of nations, I see no reason to doubt that the painful impression to which you have called my attention will give way to sentiments more accordant with the intentions of the two Governments, and more conducive to the preservation of harmony and friendly intercourse between them."

And thus the controversy stands at present. The news received by the last mail reported the confiscation of the *Dolphin* by the American prize court, though we are without details of the trial, and the grounds of the judgment. The case of the *Peterhoff* is still undecided. Excitement on the subject of these seizures has been greatly allayed, but a feeling of confidence that the proceedings of the commanders of Federal cruizers will be fair and honorable, is certainly very far from being felt, and so long as the war continues, England can never be free from the apprehension of some violent act that may seriously compromise the good feeling presumed at present to subsist beteen the two Governments. Mr. Seward's propensity for arrogant prophesy has not been cured by previous humiliating failures.

In the despatch we have been referring to, he says—in reference to the contraband traffic said to have been going on in the transit of cotton through Mexican territory from the Southern states to Mexican ports;—"Happily the operations of the army and the navy on the Mississippi seem now to be likely to break up the inland way over which the unlawful trade in question was intended to be carried, and to remove the remunerative temptations to a continuance of that injurious and forbidden commerce." This oracular statement of Mr. Seward according to the latest intelligence seems likely to be as signally belied as any of his previous prophesies; he no doubt refers to the siege of Vicksburg, and its then daily expected capture, but as we have already waited for this event for six months, without seeing such a result, the complexion of recent events would seem to indicate, that the event may still be far off, after other six months have passed away.

THE Peshawur correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, in a letter which will be found elsewhere, reports an attempted disturbance on the frontier, in the wild Huzara district, a district that has never been thoroughly well held and ruled, except by that fine soldier and administrator, Brigadier General Nicholson, whose services were lost to the country at the taking of Delhi, and to the capture of which, he contributed more largely than any other man engaged at the siege. It is said, which is probable enough, that many Hindoostanees, who had been previously officers and soldiers in the Bengal Army, resorted thither in the time of the mutinies; in truth considering the number of Bengal regiments that were disbanded, disarmed, and cut up in the Punjab during the first two months of the mutiny period, and when so many of the fugitive soldiers must have found shelter and refuge among the neighbouring mountain tribes, it is a wonder there has not been some outbreak in that quarter before now, and speaks well for the vigilance with which the frontier territory is watched. There was nothing beyond a demonstration, it would seem, for on the appearance of a force which consisted only of the Guides, the horde retreated to their mountain fastnesses again. In the excitement at present prevailing throughout the whole of Afghanistan, since the fall of Herat and the death of Dost Mahomed, and which has been communicated to all the tribes along our North West Frontier, we should be prepared for an outbreak in that quarter at any moment, and it is to be hoped the authorities in command there, are keeping a good look out.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *28th July*, 10 P.M.

Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez.

TUTICORIN, *29th July*, 2-10 P.M.

Steamer *Penang* from Negapatam just anchored.

MADRAS.

29th July, 5 P.M.

Securities, Five-and-a-half, eighteen and quarter premium.
Fives, nine to nine and-quarter premium.
Fours, three quarter discount.
Document Bills, seven shillings seven-eighth penny.
Freight, dead weight, thirty-five shillings.
Cotton, seventy-five shillings.
Interest on Loans, six per cent.
Money market easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees nine to rupees nine four.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, rupees seven eight per bundle.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *United Service*, will be closed on Saturday next, the 1st August, at seven o'clock A.M. Letters, &c. forwarded by this opportunity will be liable to the Indian Inland rates of postage which must be prepaid.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 1st of August at 8 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward:—

1. Note on the Treatment of Malarious Fevers by the Subcutaneous Injection of solution of Quinine. By Assistant-Surgeon W. J. Moore, L.R.C.P.
2. Report of the Ghizree Sanitarium for the year 1862. By Assistant-Surgeon H. Blanc, M.D.
3. Annual Report of the C Battery, 4th Brigade R.H.A. for 1862. By Assistant-Surgeon J. Cruickshank. Presented by the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department.

AS-REGARDS SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD his fault, we were all willing to assume, was one of omission. It was never believed that his share in the illegal imprisonment of those men could have arisen from any thing but forgetfulness, and a belief that the Mhow Authorities would never prolong their close arrest to the fatal

much beside tree foliage to feed upon. A new sanitary committee or Board of Health has been directed to assemble in Peshawur, the Brigadier, Senior Medical officer, and Cantonment Magistrate to comprise it, with the Brigade Major as Secretary; the heads of each department and officers commanding corps to make reports weekly in writing; it will likely enough be productive of good.

A man great among his people died in the city a few days since. He was in receipt of a pension from Government, amounting to five hundred rupees a month, in consideration I believe, for good service done under Sir John Lawrence, with whom he was shut up in the Attock fort; the name of the deceased was Wuzeer Nizam Dowla; his sons are in high Government employ; one is a native officer.

General Garvock has been occupied inspecting the Cantonment, and receiving officers during the day, and going through the usual course of regimental dinners at night; he leaves on Monday, or possibly to-morrow, for Cherat, which has been in the clouds of late.

Your letters from Cabool now are eagerly looked for, but they come back in print rather out of date; may I publish them here before forwarding them to Agra? If so, you will much oblige the community by permitting it. There is a rumour current that none of the regiments stationed here on the frontier, will be relieved this season, but remain fast until affairs in Cabool have cooled down; the idea is not a pleasant one to most people, they see little reason in it, as they are the better up in the topography of the Khyber or hill country thereabouts than perfect strangers would be. Few residents ever go beyond Hurree Singh's Thannah, (four miles on the road to the Khyber); the road indeed is closed by government order, and is seldom trodden by the English, save when some philanthropic individual gives a picnic at Jumrood. In bygone days, General Cotton was wont to take the entire force there, overturn guns, drag off horse shoes by hundreds, and frighten the wild inhabitants in their solitude, nor did they think such like demonstrations fair on neutral ground; they appealed, and the civil authorities stopped them; it may be said of all the members of the tribes around the valley,

> In every heart
> Are sown the sparks that kindle fiery war;
> Occasion needs but fan them and they blaze.

The frequent interruptions experienced during the penning of this at the last moment, have fanned a self same spark in the bosom of your—WARRIOR.—*Id.*

POONA.

A WRITER likely to be well informed writes from Ahmedabad, 21st July:—

"No one here believes it is the Nana whom Major Davidson has caught at Ajmere, but there is no doubt he is a man of importance."

There is no doubt at any rate that Major Davidson has made him one.—*Observer, July 28.*

WE understand that Dr. J. Maitland, Civil Surgeon at Poona, has been appointed Staff Surgeon at Belgaum, and will shortly leave this to join his new appointment. We have not as yet heard who is to be his successor. Dr. Maitland has won golden opinions from all classes for his uniform and genuine kindness, as well as for his professional skill, and will be much missed in this station.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL.—(*From our second Correspondent*) *10th Moharrum 28th June* 1863.

After Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had concluded the Fataha ceremony, he removed the mourning carpet and having sent for Meer Hajee Sahib, asked his opinion about sending for the Kohistanees and granting them khilluts.—'Do not do any such thing,' replied Hajee Sahib, 'you know very well that the Kohistanees are a set of mischievous men, if they come to Cabool, they will no doubt trouble the citizens and commit thefts at night.' Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan approved of his opinion, and postponed his intention.

28th June.—Mirza Abd Khan, the Vakeel of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, waited on Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan and asked him, if he was to dispatch the goods ordered by his master to Toorkistan. 'Do so without any hesitation,' was the Sirdar's reply.

The Mirza then said, 'since the Ameer is dead, the roads are unsafe.' 'What if the Ameer is dead, he has left forty Ameers like him behind,' answered the Sirdar, 'there is no fear whatsoever in the road.' The shopkeepers of Cabool were ordered by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to be exempted from a certain duty amounting to six thousand rupees.

30th June.—It is ascertained from a letter received from Heerat that many men of note have died there. Mirza Ubdoolwasai Khan, the Hakeem of the late Ameer Ubdoolwahaub Khan and Ubdool Kareem Khan, the Hakeems of Sheer Allee Khan, are named in the list. Hafizjee Sahib is stated to be dangerously sick in Heerat.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan turning towards Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan and other chiefs, said, "Sirdar Shere Allee Khan is now coming to Cabool. I have treated the Caboolies very kindly from the day I have been appointed the governor of Cabool; I do not know what sort of opinion the Caboolies have about me."

1st July.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was very much annoyed when he heard that the Wuzeerees had plundered seventy camel loads of goods of the Loohanee merchants.

The news of the death of the Ameer having been made public, the Kohistanees have resolved to rise—about fifteen hundred Kohistanees, who were in the service of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, have arrived in Kohistan without Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's permission. The goods which were dispatched by Mirza Abd Khan, some two or three days ago were plundered.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan is strengthening the Balla Hissar.

Sirdar Mohamed Hoosain Khan having collected a number of men under him, is encamped in Soopaid Koh on the road to Toorkistan, and is plundering the merchants and travellers passing on that road.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has written to Mohamed Hoosain Khan, to give back the goods of a merchant which his men had plundered, but it seems to be doubtful, whether he will mind him or not.

2nd July.—News has been received from Peshawur to the effect that an army of ten thousand men has been ordered by the Governor General to be assembled at Peshawur, and that four thousand had already arrived there.

The undermentioned letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from Heerat was received by Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan's kossid. "After the death of the Ameer, I had written to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan to come and take the Ameer's place as he was the eldest. In reply Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan wrote to me, thus:—

'You are right, I am the eldest of all, but since my father has appointed you his successor in his life time, I have no objection to obey you and look on you as my superior.'

'As soon as we have arranged matters in Heerat we will leave for Cabool. Collect as much ammunition as you can, buy as many flints as you can get in the bazar, and employ as many sepoys as you can catch hold of.'

Since the receipt of the above letter, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan is busy enlisting troops.

A letter has been received from Sirdar Mohamed Azim Khan directing his son Mohamed Surwar Khan to engage as many people as he could find.

3rd July.—From Toorkistan, intelligence has been received to the effect that when the news of the Ameer's death was made known there, the Kohistanees under the service of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan without asking the Sirdar's leave had left Toorkistan for their native place via Undraub. Mohamed Mahndee the Sahibkar of Mohamed Ulzul Khan with his brother was murdered by Ubdoolghayas Khan at Takhta Bosh.

4th July.—A letter was received from Shahmurd Khan from Jellalabad, informing the Governor that the men of Ghagharzye had risen and had killed their Hakim Ubdoolwajeed Khan, the nephew of Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan.

5th July.—The Caboolee merchants having engaged seventy Jazuichees, have sent them to Jellalabad to escort the Peshawur kafila from Jellalabad to Cabool.

From Heerat a rumour is afloat here to the effect that the Persian troops have arrived there."—*Delhi Gazette, July 23.*

MADRAS.

FIGHT BETWEEN A MONGOOSE AND A COBRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—We think the long-vexed question whether the Mongoose on being bitten by the Cobra, retires into the jungle and finds some herb as an antidote for the poison; or whether the venom of the serpent produces no effect on the animal, has been at last settled.

On Saturday morning last, whilst seated in the Mess House with several officers of the regiment, a servant came and stated that a snake had been seen by one of the guard to enter a hole in the ground, close to where the guard was; we immediately sent for a Mongoose (a tame one, the property of an officer,) and put him to the hole; he soon began to scratch away the earth, and in half an hour a fine Cobra, about a yard long, came forward, with head erect and hood distended to attack the Mongoose, who seemed to care nothing for the reptile, but merely jumped out of the way to avoid the blows which the snake struck at him. The Mongoose unfortunately had just been fed, consequently, did not show sufficient inclination to go in at him and kill him; so we secured the snake and carried him over to one of the officer's quarters to have the contest carried out there, after the Mongoose should have had some little time to get over his breakfast. After a couple of hours rest we placed the Cobra in a room with closed doors, (we having in the mean time taken up a secure position in the room from which we could observe all the movements of the combatants.) The Mongoose was let in and the fight commenced.

THE FIGHT.—The Mongoose approached the Cobra with caution, but devoid of any appearance of fear; the Cobra, with head erect and body vibrating, watched his opponent with evident signs of being aware of how deadly an enemy he had to contend with. The Mongoose was soon within easy striking distance of the snake, who, suddenly throwing back his head, struck at the Mongoose with tremendous force; the Mongoose, quick as thought, sprung back out of reach, uttering at the same time savage growls. Again the hooded reptile rose on the defensive, and the Mongoose, nothing daunted by the distended jaws and glaring eyes of his antagonist, approached so near to the snake that he was forced, not relishing such close proximity, to draw his head back considerably; this lessened his distance from the ground; the Mongoose, at once, seizing the advantageous opportunity, sprung at the Cobra's head and appeared to inflict, as well as to receive, a wound. Again the combatants put themselves in a position to renew the encounter, again the snake struck at his wily opponent, and again the latter's agility saved him. It would be tedious to recount in further detail, the particulars of about a dozen successive rounds, at the end of which time neither combatants seemed to suffer more than the other; we will limit ourselves to describe the final and most interesting encounter.

THE LAST ROUND.—The fight had lasted some three quarters of an hour and both combatants seemed now to nerve themselves for a final encounter. The Cobra, changing his position of defence for that of attack, advanced, and seemed determined now to "do or die." Slowly, on his watchful enemy, the Cobra advanced, with equal courage the Mongoose awaited the advance of his still unvanquished foe. The Cobra had now approached so close, that the Mongoose (owing to want of space behind was unable to spring out of reach by jumping backwards, as it had done in the previous encounters) nimbly bounded straight up in the air. The Cobra missed his object and struck the ground under him. Immediately on the Mongoose alighting, the Cobra, quick as thought, struck again, and to all appearances fixed his fangs in the head of the Mongoose. The Mongoose as the Cobra was withdrawing his head after having inflicted the bite, instantly retaliated by fixing his teeth in the head of the Cobra: this seemed to convince the Cobra that he was no match for his fierce and watchful antagonist; and now no longer exhibiting a head erect and defiant eye, unfolded his coils and, ignominiously, slunk away. Instantly the Mongoose was on his retreating foe and burying his teeth in his brain, at once ended the contest.

The Mongoose now set to work to devour his victim, and in a few minutes had eaten the head, and two or three inches of the body, including the venom so dreaded by all.

We should have mentioned before that previous to this encounter, the snake had struck a fowl which died within half an hour of the infliction of the bite, shewing beyond doubt its capability of inflicting a deadly wound.

After the Mongoose had satisfied his appetite we proceeded to examine, with a pocket lens, the wounds that he had received from the Cobra, and on washing away the blood from one of these places, the lens disclosed the broken fang of the Cobra deeply imbedded in the head of the Mongoose. To discover whether there was any truth in the assertion that the Mongoose owes its impunity from the bite of the most venomous of serpents to its knowledge of an herb which is an antidote to the poison, or whether on the other hand a prophylactic exists in the blood of this extraordinary animal, rendering it innocuous to the bite of a reptile fatal to all other animals, we have had the Mongoose confined ever since (now four days ago) and it is now as healthy and lively as ever, but should it in the course of a fortnight shew the slightest indisposition, we, in the cause of truth, will not fail to inform you.

We consider, therefore, that there no longer exists a doubt that in the blood of the Mongoose there is a prophylactic, and that the idea that it derives its impunity from an herb is one of many popular errors.

We beg to subscribe ourselves as witnesses to the above narrated encounter between a Mongoose and a Cobra, and remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

K. MACAULAY, Major 23rd Regt. L. I.
C. J. COMBE, Capt. do.
H. G. SYMONS, Lieut. do.

Trichinopoly, July 15th.

SIND.

THE NEW PRESSES.—We are glad to learn that Mr. McIver, on behalf of the Cotton Press Company of Bombay, has obtained permission to reclaim a large area of ground subject to tidal influences near the premises of Messrs. Shoojawoodeen & Co.—*Sindian, July 22.*

THE SIND FRONTIER FORCE.—We understand that the Governor General has been much pleased with the report made by Major General Smith, about the latter end of last year, on the state of the Sind Frontier Brigade, which is highly creditable to Major Green, C.B., the Officiating Commandant, and the officers under him both European and Native, to whom the expression of His Excellency the Viceroy's approbation has been ordered to be communicated.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are sorry to hear that the excessive and continuous rain has ruined the prospects of the cotton crop in this part of the country. The grain crop too, which in some places has been sown three times over, is all but destroyed, the seed having rotted in the ground.—*Delhi Gazette, July 23.*

THE Governor General and Lady Elgin, left Simla a day or two ago for Mahasoo, where at the house of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, they intend to reside some weeks. Great and universal sympathy has been manifested throughout the whole community for their bereavement, the painful tidings of which reached Government House by express on Tuesday week.—*Id.*

THE Punjab Exhibition preparations are progressing; and the proceedings at Umritsur, recorded in our last, afford evidence that success will attend the scheme. The Government is liberal and heartily supports it. The Central Committee is zealous and active. The Railway Officer who has undertaken to superintend the erection of the Exhibition buildings is exerting every nerve to secure their completion in time, and new plans have grown out of the proposition that must be attended with the most beneficial results to the Punjab, while the presence, and it is to be hoped the personal interest, of His Excellency the viceroy in the Exhibition will give it an *eclat* that must contribute materially to its success. We hope to receive regular progress reports, as we believe they will be acceptable to our readers.—*Id.*

OUR latest Cabool advices received this morning, too late to give in to-day's issue, are from 6th to 12th July. In glancing over the letter we find the following items of news.

"In Cabool enlisting troops is the order of the day. In consequence of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan appointing his son Mohamed Yakoob Khan governor of Heerat, differences had arisen between Sirdar Allee Khan and Shurreef Khan and Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, who at last was obliged to comply with the request of Mohamed Shurreef, and make a new arrangement about appointing the ruler and other officials in Heerat.

From Bulkh the news is very unsatisfactory. Since the people have heard of the death of the Ameer, they have commenced showing a disorderly spirit. The Kohistanees and others are deserting Mohamed Ufzul Khan, and it is the general opinion there that Mohamed Ufzul Khan will not be able to govern the country any more. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has received a letter from Ufzul Khan to that effect, but has not replied yet."—*Id.*

THERE can be very little doubt in the mind of those who have perused our Cabul letters lately that that country will shortly become the scene of strife, which may be said almost to be the normal condition of the Afghans. Like vultures to the prey, the various claimants to the throne are hurrying towards Cabul, each with his followers and retainers. Azim Khan has left his charge, the district of Khost and Khoorrum, almost unprotected, and hurried off. Afzul Khan is also coming down from Turkistan. One letter states that Mahomed Yoosuf Khan, the son of Azim Khan, visited Cabul, and taking away 10,000 rupees from his house, went off with it, most likely to raise troops, while Afzul Khan's agent is enlisting men in Cabul at 10 rupees a month. Meantime Shere Allee Khan, the sovereign, who has the advantage of the nine points, being in possession, is making the best of his way from Candahar to the capital. It is evident that all Afghanistan is in an excited state; and as it is one of the peculiar characteristics of the wild tribes who inhabit its mountain fastnesses, that any common feeling such as a sudden outbreak of fanaticism, or thirst for plunder or bloodshed suddenly awakened, circulates through them with the rapidity of an electric flash, we shall probably ere long see the whole country in a blaze of internecine strife.

That the flame once kindled should in some places spread to our frontier is probable enough, though we would have expected, had we possessed of another nation to deal with, that their energies would be concentrated upon their own internal dissensions. But the Afghans are such a strangely unique race, loving war, rapine, and bloodshed for its own sake, that our officers on the frontier posts will feel the necessity of extra vigilance, lest some of the superfluous spirit of disturbance finds a vent in the territories under British protection. Our latest intelligence leads us to believe that a storm is threatening on the slopes of the Mahabund, where the followers of the once famous Ahmed Shah are again gathered in force. To rouse the fanatical enthusiasm of the neighbouring tribes, is the work of a moment, and almost before we are aware that it is coming, the Peshawur valley may again witness the stirring scenes and raids which were so common in the first few years of our occupation. The Momund chiefs being intimately connected with the Barakzye family will have enough to do to consume their own smoke, but the excitement will be too much for the Afreedies and others of the more turbulent tribes, and if unable to take part in the general 'scramble' at or near Cabul, they are likely enough to cross the frontier in search of plunder and food for their excitement.

The new General Commanding at Peshawur will have an opportunity of profiting by his experience gained in a somewhat similar country, from the tactics of Cape warfare.

We anticipate of course nothing more serious than petty raids, giving work for our outpost garrison, more profitable than parades, and a good deal more interesting.

It is possible that by early assuming an attitude of vigilance and watchfulness, even this slight interruption to the now long enjoyed tranquility of our frontier may be avoided. If not, our officers at the outposts will have an opportunity of carrying out the magniloquent instructions which used to appear scrawled in letters of satirical size upon the walls of Shubkudr, and which are there now, visible still, we suppose unless obscured by unromantic whitewash, "Be cautious, be vigilant, and when you strike, strike home."

As for Cabul politics, we do not pretend to the gift of prophecy, but we always looked on Afzul Khan as the most likely man to succeed to the throne, and we believe he will turn out to be the successful aspirant.

This article was scarcely printed before we received a remarkable verification of the opinions expressed in it, in the shape of intelligence which will be found elsewhere recording the fact of a hostile demonstration among some of the tribes in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, which has rendered it necessary for a small force to take the field.—*Id.*

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

(*Times, June 26.*)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 25, 7 A.M.

THE telegraph will have brought you the news of the Ministerial arrangement published in yesterday's *Moniteur* before this. Nobody here has been taken by surprise; for ever since the elections M. Persigny's removal, which was so often imminent, became certain, though, from the confusion which prevailed in the Imperial Council for the last two or three days, the continuance of the *status quo* for some time longer was not thought improbable. M. Persigny's displacement could not but be followed by that of others. You will observe that the *Moniteur* merely announces that M. Persigny's resignation is accepted, and that M. Boudet is his successor. People said that St. Petersburg was destined to have the honour of receiving M. Persigny as ambassador. It is now thought that he may get the direction of certain branches hitherto comprised in the Ministry of the Emperor's household, such as the administration of the fine arts, decorations of public edifices, fêtes and public ceremonies, theatres, &c., and which are now detached from that department.

In the nomination of M. Billault to the post of Minister of State, vacated by M. Walewski, with the additional duty of "explaining and defending the subjects brought before the Senate and the Legislative Corps," while M. Rouher, Minister Presiding over the Council of State, is to perform the same functions, is seen a first step towards Ministerial responsibility, however the arrangements may be disguised or explained away by the *Moniteur*.

The three new Ministers, MM. Boudet, Duruy, and Behir, were unknown as political personages until now. No one, not even his own Ministers, were aware that the Emperor's choice was fixed on them; and I believe M. Duruy's address had to be got at his publisher's, and he first learned through the penny post of his nomination as Minister of Public Instruction. M. Boudet was under Louis Philippe one of the most ardent of Orleanists. He sat for Laval (department of Mayenne) in the Chamber of Deputies from 1834 to 1848; held the office of Secretary-General when M. Teste was Keeper of the Seals, and also under the Ministry of M. Thiers. On the fall of M. Thiers he joined the Left Centre; but soon after attached himself to the Conservatives with M. Guizot, whose zealous supporter he was until the Revolution of February. He represented Mayenne in the Constituent Assembly, and after the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, generally supported the policy of the Elysee. His last political act was his protest against the *coup d'etat* with the minority of the Council of State, to which he still belonged.

M. Duruy was Professor of History in the College of Rheims, and subsequently in that of Henri IV. (now Napoleon) in Paris. He is the author, or compiler, of a number of useful works on history and geography, ancient and modern, and which, at least, are more entertaining than those used in the public schools before his time. He has written a good deal about the Romans, and this sufficed to attract the Emperor's notice, who consults everybody who has ever written a page about Julius Cæsar. His Majesty not long ago contemplated placing M. Duruy near his person as Chef du Cabinet, or private secretary, when M. Mocquart was promoted to the dignity of Senator. M. Duruy certainly never dreamt of his being called to a place in the Ministry.

M. Behir, former Councillor of State, and now Minister of Public Works, in place of M. Rouher, has been director of the line of steamers of the Messageries Imperiales. He has the reputation of being an able man of business, energetic, and independent in character, and not unequal to the post he is called to. I believe he was no more aware than the outgoing or incoming Ministers of the distinction that awaited him. The Emperor has been true to his old habit; and in this, as in other conjunctions, has kept his own counsel.

The first question asked by every one is, what will be the effect of this new combination on the foreign policy of the Government? In other words, does it portend war or peace? It is certain that M. Walewski was the Polish element in the late Cabinet. He is a Pole by birth; and people attributed to him certain ambitious designs which could not be realized without Poland being completely independent and made independent by the hand of a Bonaparte. This, probably, was a pleasantry about a man who is said to have high notions of his own importance, but at any rate he was known to advocate a war policy for Poland, and his speech in the Senate four months ago on the Polish insurrection was as vigorous as Prince Napoleon's. Yet M. Walewski has been obliged to quit the Cabinet, and it is not unfair to infer that he has done so because his policy on Poland was rejected.

The person who was charged with answering Prince Napoleon and M. Walewski in the Senate, refuting their arguments, and calming the disquiet caused by their warlike speeches,—a duty which was performed ably—was M. Billault; and we find that M. Billault is appointed to the post from which M. Walewski has retired; and, moreover, that his functions as speaking Minister in the French Legislative Body are maintained. The member of the Cabinet who is the most persistent adversary to warlike expeditions, whether against Mexico or Russia—and this on financial grounds especially—is M. Fould; but M. Fould retains his post, and his doing so is considered by the public at large as a triumph over M. Walewski and M. de Persigny—that is, over warlike adventures and wasteful expenditure. M. Fould retains office, and it is believed that M. Fould would retain office but with a peace policy.

With all this, and admitting the value of the reasons alleged for regarding this combination as pacific, it would be rash to affirm positively that it is so. No doubt great sympathy is expressed and felt for Poland, but the general wish is that war with Russia shall be avoided, though as I observed yesterday, many think it inevitable. I may add that on inquiry as to the truth of rumours respecting the increase of the artillery, I am assured that such is the fact; that the artillery is increased by about 200 guns, and that the order from the War-office was very sudden and quite unexpected.

Count de Persigny, ex-Minister of the Interior, addressed just before the Ministerial changes the following circular to the Prefects on the subject of the elections:—

"PARIS, June 21.

"Monsieur le Prefet,—After having received and analyzed your report and those of your colleagues on the late elections, and after having observed the order and good faith which have presided over all the electoral operations, as well as the liberty with which all candidatesships have been brought forward, I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the zeal which you have shown, as well as the sub-prefects, the mayors, and all the agents under your orders, in enlightening the people as to the choice they were called on to make. With the exception of incidents which on some points have led to protests either on one side or on the other, the peaceable manner in which the late elections were conducted does the more honour to the country that they were the more disputed. For the first time during the last 10 years, a coalition was formed between opinions more or less connected with former Governments. On some points, and particularly in the great centres of population, more habitually accessible to the excitements of the press, it has succeeded in surprising universal suffrage; but the immense majority of the country has responded to the appeal of the Government, and has only allowed the coalition a few names to console itself for its defeat. The late elections will, moreover, have a considerable influence on the future of the country. When the Emperor was raised to the throne amid the acclamations of a whole nation, arriving at power only in his own person, he had no party; but he touched in some points all the parties which existed in the country. For one he represented order, for others unity of power, for others authority and wise liberty, for the greater number the triumph of Democracy, and for all the dignity of France abroad. It is out of those different elements that has been formed what may be called the party of the Government, either in the whole of the agents of public authority, from the Ministers down to the lowest functionaries, or in the constituted bodies, the Chambers, the Councils-General, and the municipalities. Thus composed, the general organization of the country wanted homogeneity, and it was natural that those different elements, until time had amalgamated them, should feel the effect of their origin. But the late elections will have done more for their cohesion even than time. Attacked on all sides and resisting all shocks, our political edifice has only become more solid, and in the Chamber as well as in the country, the Government party is henceforth constituted. Another considerable result acquired by the late elections is that our institutions, criticized by the Opposition candidates, under the pretence of their requiring to be made perfect, have received from the success of the Government candidates a fresh ratification. What the French people wished by the Plebiscite of 1851 was not only to constitute the Government and liberty on unshakeable bases, it was to henceforth renounce the idea of copying, in a democratic country like ours, the aristocratic constitution of a neighbouring nation; it was more particularly to condemn the disastrous doctrine which had for result to make the power fall from the hands of the speakers of the Chamber. The Opposition declared very loudly that during the last ten years the country had changed its feelings, that it aspired not only to perfect and modify the play of our liberties, but to change their essential principles. The country has protested against those assertions. Now that the struggle is over, I recommend you, Monsieur le Prefet, as calm becomes re-established in the public mind, to inspire yourself more and more with those sentiments of moderation which are suited to a strong government and to a paternal administration. The Emperor's Government, you are aware, rejects no one. Formed of men of all parties, and constantly recruiting itself from among them, it remains faithful to the mission of uniting them all. It is open to all right-minded men, and only sets aside those who, not accepting the fundamental bases of our institutions, such as they were determined by the Plebiscite of 1851, are from that fact in opposition to the will of the French people.—Accept, &c.,

"F. DE PERSIGNY."

La France makes the following comments upon the Ministerial changes which have taken place in Paris:—

"The change of Ministry which we announced as likely to take place has been accomplished. Various of the Ministers who set in the Council-Chamber of the Emperor have retired. They are Count Walewski, MM. Delangle, Rouland, and Count de Persigny. The new Ministers are MM. Boudet, Bebic, and Duruy. As we foresaw, the management of the Foreign-office remains, in the hands of M. Drouyan de Lhuys. M. Billault is appointed Minister of State, and in this position will be the mouth-piece of the Government in the Chamber, with M. Rouher, who is appointed President of the Council of State.

"MM. Billault and Rouher are two politicians of the highest order of talent. M. Billault will be intrusted with the relations of the Government with the great political bodies. M. Rouher, in directing the labours of the Council of State, will be in immediate connexion with all matters brought before the Chambers. He will be the real Minister as regards all legislative enactments. The transitory institution of Ministers without a portfolio has thus been abolished. Two *bona fide* Ministers will henceforth represent the Government in the Senate and in the Legislative Assembly. We look upon this as a happy change. To quote the words of the *Moniteur*. 'The object in view is to organize on a more solid basis the representation of the views of the Government in the Chambers without deviating from the spirit of the Constitution.'"

The writer in *La France* concludes as follows:—

"In our opinion these Ministerial changes have but one significance. They mean:—Maintenance of the liberal concessions made with so much foresight by the Empire. They also mean:—Calm for the public mind after the somewhat lively emotions caused by the recent elections, and an appeal to conciliation in the name of the tutelary guarantees of right and respect for the law."

THE SIX POINTS.

(*Examiner, June 27.*)

THE diplomacy of intervention is fully realizing our anticipations. True to its tradition, it enacts anew the part of ponderous fumble played with such memorable effect, on the same stage and with the same accessories, just ten years ago. In 1863 the tyrannic will of Russia threatened to crush finally and for ever all local life and liberty between the Danube and the Ægean. A tripartite scheme to wheedle her from her purpose was concocted in Paris, London, and Vienna; and after months spent in the interchange of forcible-feeble despatches of first-rate quality, and the holding of innumerable conferences on the subject, the whole was announced to the world as having resulted in Four Points, which were to settle everything, and give peace and happiness to Christendom. What came of these too celebrated proposals we need not say. And now diplomacy is busily engaged hatching her addled eggs again, only that this time there are six, instead of four, in the nest, and two of them are announced as being already broken.

In the name of humanity, the Russians and the Poles are respectfully requested to ground their arms; for the sake of uniformity, it is suggested that Poles should in future be driven to office in the particular military district of their country which they have now half wrested from the spoiler, while in all the rest the opposite rule is to be left undisturbed. And, by way of patching up the Castlereagh Chart of Europe, so sadly torn and damaged of late, the re-distribution of Polish provinces, talked of at Vienna in 1815, is proposed afresh, and representative government is recommended to his Majesty the Absolute Czar. Far from ignoring the old iniquity of partition, or suggesting any mode of repairing it, the Austrian Government has persuaded those of France and England to reiterate their offer of 1815, whereby they undertook to recognise and endorse the partitions of 17 72 and 1797, upon receipt of certain promissory notes for popular institutions in the grand duchy of Warsaw, payable by the Autocrat at his convenience. Alexander I. was told at the time by his Russian counsellors that it would never do to establish constitutional government in one part of the empire while it was withheld from the rest; and he was warned that the other portions of Poland would never be contented with the spectacle before their eyes of Warsaw self-governed and free. The Russian monarch, who knew his own intentions best, quitted them with assurances, the nature of which may be inferred from the sequel. The ill-conceived and impracticable institutions of 1815 prepared the way only for the terrible conflict of 1831, and, to use the language of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, addressed to the Russian Government in March last, they proved an utter failure. Yet they contained most of the characteristics of those which are recommended in 1863, with the singular but significant omission of a separate national flag and army. What the guarantee of the stability, even on paper, is supposed to be without these we are not informed, and it were not worth while to inquire.

The whole project wears upon the face of it so plainly the stamp of unreality and want of earnestness, that many are disposed to conclude that the Czar could do no better than join in the laugh, and accept with affectation of frankness to what would after all bind him to nothing: for nobody believes that the insurgents feel themselves so beaten as to submit to the suspension of arms on terms like these, which secure them nothing, except the acquiescence of the diplomatic Europe in whatever wretched residuum of amnesty and amelioration, at the caprice of the conqueror, might be found at the bottom of a twelvemonth's negotiation. Disunion, debilitation, and despair would be the only certain consequences of an armistice between popular insurrection and military power. While under the universal fear of sudden and daring attack by an enemy whose numbers are unknown, and whose resources are unascertainable, the Muscovite Government is kept in a state of bewilderment and anxiety which constitutes in itself no ordinary pressure. But with the cessation of that pressure would be at once removed. The veil would be raised, every object and every individual would be clearly discerned; the communications kept up with such wonderful secrecy between the gallant guerillas fighting for national emancipation, and their friends throughout Europe, would be revealed where they were not suspended; the impulsive steam it has taken so long to generate would be let off; and by the time all was cold and safe in the now burning plains of Poland, Prince Gortschakoff would laugh and cower in the arms of Western diplomatists that his Imperial master felt constrained by regard to his own dignity and his respect for European order no further to prolong discussions that appeared to have become useless. And then what would vague promises of amnesty be worth? Who should interpose between the slowly clenched hand of vengeance and its trembling victim? If the neutral Cabinets of Europe can or will do nothing better than this, let us pray that they may be saved by the petulance or the pride of Russia from the consequences of their policy.

But another alternative is manifestly open to the Czar, neither compromising the consistancy of autocratic pride, nor forfeiting the claim to humanity and magnanimity which, like the first Alexander, he seems occasionally ambitious to assert. Of the Six Points agreed on by the Cabinets of France and England, that of Austria is said to endorse but four. Nothing would be easier, therefore, than for that of St. Petersburg to express regret that a difference of opinion so material should exist among the worthy allies; and with a grave face to request time upon which to bring further deliberation among themselves, they would all come to look upon the noble and philanthropic policy of Russia in the same point of view. The polished subtlety of St. Petersburg would well know how to avoid blundering into any implied assurance that, when her three friends should have made up their minds, Russia would be ready to consider their advice. Her game is the game of time; and if intervention be only long enough postponed, her game is won. All that is needed for the present is to set the parties to joint intervention by the ears, and judiciously to stimulate their flagging zeal whenever there seems any danger of their approaching an accord. We hear vague reports of warlike preparations in the ports and arsenals of the Baltic; and it is in that quarter, no doubt, that the Muscovite empire is most vulnerable. If these rumours are well-founded, they may be referable as much or more to a desire to keep in check the sympathetic tendencies of Sweden, as to offer any premature defiance to the Western Powers. But what has Russia really to fear? Since the note containing the Six Points were despatched to St. Petersburg, the only French Minister who has ever been suspected of a personal interest in the cause of Poland has been removed from office, and his place has been filled by the man who was specially employed not long ago to efface in the Legislative Assembly the impression created by his language and by that of Prince Napoleon. What is this but a plain intimation to Russia that if she pleases she may easily come to an understanding with the Buonapartist Government of France on Polish and on other affairs? M. Fould's place, we take it, is only a pledge is to keep up the *Rentes*; and M. de Morny remains, another hostage for amity with Russia.

CATCHING A WIFE.

(*London Review, June 20.*)

ONE of the liveliest occurrences of the week has been the action for libel brought by Captain Ramsay, of Morne Park, near Newry, against Captain Stewart, of the 42nd Highlanders, and tried before the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday and Wednesday. The plaintiff complained that the defendant had posted him "a poltroon and a coward;" and the defendant pleaded justification. But this issue, important as it was to the parties, derived its public interest from the romance of which the libel was only a collateral incident. In the annals of domestic scandal we have read nothing more curious. When a man marries, he invariably finds himself in more than a wife, he confronts the traditions, the prejudices, the likings and dislikings, the cabals, the mistrusts, the jealousies, hatreds, and rivalries of his bride's family. First and foremost there is her mother. Will she prove friendly or hostile? Will she counsel her daughter to be loving and obedient, or "put her up" to insubordination, and place at her disposal all the experience, the arts and subtleties by which she has succeeded in prostrating the authority of her own spouse. Or perhaps the young wife has a favourite aunt, or a beloved sister, or a dear female friend to whom she has been accustomed to look up. It may be that she has a whole army of friends who have taken a dislike to her husband, and who, thinking how much better it would have been if she had married some one else, are resolved to do their utmost to destroy the union which they cannot undo. To what precise agency Captain Stewart owed the defection of his wife, it is difficult to say. But that some of her friends have been active in turning her against him no one who has read the report of the trial can doubt.

It appears that in 1857, Captain Stewart married Miss Frazer, the sister of a brother officer, who had served with him in the same regiment. Her friends were opposed to their union upon pecuniary grounds, but the lady loved him well enough to marry him privately. Mrs. Stewart was a relation, by marriage, of Archbishop Whately, and to his Grace's family she husband attributes the fact that the first half year of their marriage was not happy. There seems, indeed, to have been some attempt on the part of Miss Blanche Whately to correspond secretly with Mrs. Stewart. She was desirous, as that lady was going with her husband to St Helena, that she should co-operate with the clergyman there in Christianizing the inhabitants. Finding that the husband intercepted her letters, an endeavour was made to communicate with her through the medium of the captain in whose vessel they were about to sail. A letter, written with that purpose, was placed in the captain's hands. But he, being himself married, took and delivered it to Captain Stewart. This letter contained a proposition that Mrs. Stewart should correspond with the Whatelys through a Christian sergeant of her husband's regiment, who distributed the "Gospel Trumpet" to the inhabitants of St. Helena. The circumstance in itself is slight. But it shows that Mrs. Stewart was under the influence of persons who were more zealous than discreet; and who ought to have known that it is not a Christian duty to encourage a married woman in withholding her acts from the confidence of her husband.

No sooner were the married couple clear of England and the lady's friends, than they began to find that they could accomplish the journey of life in each other's company happily enough. "We were one of the model couples of the island," says Captain Stewart; and we have every reason to believe that his statement is true. It is to be admitted, for he confesses it, that their felicity was not quite unruffled, even when they had got rid of Miss Blanche. He owns to having twice slapped Mrs. Stewart in the face; but if we may believe him, she was somewhat unfeminine in the use of her own physical powers, and provoked one of his blows by an assault upon him which drew blood. This is not exactly what we should expect from a model couple; but if the quarrels of lovers are the renewal of love, who knows but that with some couples much revivifying influence may be exercised on the affections by an occasional castigation? Well, matters went on in this loving way till Mrs. Stewart was approaching her confinement. She had no confidence in the doctors of St. Helena; she wished to have the benefit of chloroform; and her husband consented, under these circumstances, that she should return to England to be confined there. "It almost broke our hearts to part," says Captain Stewart, and his statement is supported by his wife's diary which she kept during her passage home, and a copy of which she sent him after her arrival. Nothing can be stronger than the language of this document, and the letter she penned to him on her voyage. "How I wish I was home, dear darling," she writes. "Hubby, how much I love you—how kindly and tenderly I think of you, I cannot say." Again,—"I tenderly look back upon this last year as the happiest I have ever known, the quietest and the happiest, and I think of Hubby with much and grateful love, and wish I had been a better wife to him who was so good and kind to me. Never mind; she'll do better next time if she has the chance." Once more,—"Hubby, for Heaven's sake come home soon. I will never go another voyage without you, and I don't believe that you ever think of me or wish me with you, whereas I do, both all day and all night long. Oh, Hubby, come home, come home." And in the same tone she addresses him in letters written apparently after her confinement; in which she professes her willingness to go with him to Canada or anywhere; declares that he suits her better than anybody she ever saw; that their tastes are exactly alike; that he likes "knocking about, and all that sort of thing," and so does she; hopes they will have "a merry time together yet;" sends him violets she has picked in the garden on purpose for him; is doubtful whether they will smell sweet by the time they reach him, but still sends them "with much love" to "my dearest little husband."

This outpouring of affection continued undabated till May, 1861, about which time Captain Stewart returned to England, eager to embrace his loving wife and the son who had been born to him in the previous December. But no sooner did news of his arrival at Portsmouth reach her, than all her gushing tenderness suddenly dried up. She wrote him co

laugh at his own "bon-mots." He was demure, sleekly, and dangerous. He would receive with a paternal air the silly quizzing of some feeble jester, but then would come the twinkle of that pale blue eye, and then the poor moth or butterfly was ground to pieces on the wheel of his sharp sarcastic wit. But to return to his history. On his first visit to England Byron is supposed to allude to him as the

"'Preux chevalier de la Russe'
Whom France and fortune lately deign'd to waft here,
Whose chiefly harmless talent was to amuse;
But the clubs found it rather serious laughter,
Because such was his magic power to please,
The cards seem'd charmed, too, by his repartees."

In the London clubs he went by the name of Old French, and managed to win very large sums of money off Lord Sefton, (the only specimen I ever saw of a gigantic hunchback), who, with all his wit and cleverness, lost very largely on all occasions, as well as of the late Lord Foley, the Duke of York, and many others.

"Who the deuce is this Montrond ?" said the Duke of York, one day to Arthur Upton.

"They say, sir," replied Upton, "that he is the most agreeable scoundrel and the greatest reprobate in France."

"Is he, by Jove !" said H.R.H, "then let us ask him to dinner immediately."

From some of the Count's jests that are here quoted we requote a couple.

A French general, Count F——, well known in English circles, who had the misfortune to be bald-headed, said that he wished to make a present to a lady, and to give her something rare. "Give her a lock of your hair," remarked Montrond.

"The Bailli de Ferrette was always dressed in knee-breeches, with a cocked hat and a court sword, the slender proportions of which greatly resembled those of his legs. "Do tell me, my dear Bailli," said Montrond one day, "have you got three legs or three swords !"

In his last days the brilliant gambler had no one to smooth his pillow but a lorette, whom he saw when he was near death picking from his shelves his choicest specimens of old Sevres china, on which, turning to his doctor, he said with a smile, "Qu'elle est attachante, cette femme là." And to an old boon companion his last words were, "My good friend, I have not got a shilling ; I have no appetite ; I can't drink ; Désirée's only occupation is to carry off my best china. Je vous demande un peu si c'est là Montrond ?"

Captain Gronow was in Paris during the Revolution of 1848, and of that event he gives some recollections. Of the grub state of the present Emperor he has also an anecdote, one of a large family of such anecdotes, to tell. It comes from Lord Alvanley :

On one occasion I happened to call at his house with my old commanding-officer, Arthur Upton, when, in the course of a conversation on France, he asked my opinion on the revolution, and of Prince Louis Napoleon's chance of being named President of the Republic. Alvanley informed us that he had not very long before passed some days with the Prince at Colonel Dawson Damer's country seat, and he observed that he had never met with a more agreeable person ; that the Prince was very communicative, and would sit up smoking cigarettes to two or three o'clock in the morning ; and that upon one occasion, in a long political discussion, he had said, among other things—

"It is fated that ere long I shall become Emperor of France, avenge the defeat of Waterloo, and drive the Austrians out of Italy ; and the time for this is not far distant." On the following morning, Lord Alvanley related what he had heard to Colonel Damer, who observed—

"Prince Louis is a charming person—so gentleman-like and pleasing in manner, so accomplished and well-informed. He has a thousand good and agreeable qualities, but on the subject of politics, my dear Alvanley, *he is as mad as a hatter* !"

Of Alvanley himself, there are, of course, several stories. He once challenged O'Connell, who would not fight, but a son fought the father's battle. Several shots were exchanged without effect.

On their way home in a hackney-coach, Alvanley said—"What a clumsy fellow O'Connell must be, to miss such a fat fellow as I am ! He ought to practise at a haystack to get his hand in." When the carriage drove up to Alvanley's door, he gave the coachman a sovereign. Jarvey was profuse in his thanks, and said, "It's a great deal for only having taken your lordship to Wimbledon."

"No, my good man," said Alvanley ; "I give it you not for taking me, but for bringing me back."

Everybody knows the story of Gunter the pastrycook. He was mounted on a runaway horse with the King's hounds, and excused himself for riding against Alvanley by saying, "O my lord, I can't hold him, he's so hot !" "Ice him, Gunter—ice him !" was the consoling rejoinder.

In the hunting-field in a northern county Sir Charles S—, whose married life was not a very happy one, wore one morning at the meet a wonderful great-coat, with enormous horn buttons. Alvanley, riding up to him, and apparently looking at the buttons with great admiration, said, "A little attention of Lady S—'s I presume, Sir Charles."

Alvanley had a delightful recklessness and "laisser aller" in everything. His manner of putting out his light at night was not a very pleasant one for his host for the time being. He always read in bed, and when he wanted to go to sleep, he either extinguished his candle by throwing it on the floor in the middle of the room, and taking a shot at it with the pillow, or else quietly placed it, when still lighted, under the bolster. At Badminton, and other country houses, his habits in this respect were so well known, that a servant was ordered to sit up in the passage to keep watch over him.

There are some recollections of Count D'Orsay, including anecdotes, of which this is the best :

On another occasion, the well-known Tom Raikes, whose letters and memoirs have been lately published, and who was a tall, large man, very much marked with the small-pox, having one day written an anonymous letter to D'Orsay, containing some piece of impertinence or other, had closed it with a wafer and stamped it with something resembling the top of a thimble. The Count soon discovered who was the writer, and in a room full of company thus addressed him—"Ha ! ha ! my good Raikes, the next time you write an anonymous letter, you must not seal it with your nose !"

We add four or five other anecdotes and recollections from this pleasant book. Here is George IV as a master of department in snuff-taking, with an anecdote of Brummell and a Bishop :

George IV always carried a snuff-box ; but it appeared to me as if his Majesty took snuff for fashion's sake. He would take the box in his left hand, and, opening it with his right thumb and fore-finger, introduce them into this costly reservoir of snuff, and with a consequential air convey the same to the nose ; but never suffered any to enter : indeed, those who were well acquainted with his Majesty frequently told me he took snuff for effect, but never liked it, and always will or if to escape from his finger and thumb before it reached the nose.

I should say that the majority of men of fashion at the period I am speaking of carried snuff-boxes. If you knew a man intimately, he would offer you a pinch out of his own box ; but if others, not so well acquainted, wished for a pinch, it was actually refused [illegible] days of snuff-taking at the tables of great [illegible] those the messes of regiments, snuff-boxes of [illegible] people, and followed the bottle, and everybody [illegible] was at liberty to help himself.

It was reported that [illegible] for the beauty of h[illegible] Brummell, who was celebrated snuff, was once [illegible] snuff-boxes and the quality of his and inqu[illegible] dining at the Pavilion with the Prince, [illegible] red his master's heavy displeasure in the [illegible] ing manner. The then Bishop of Winchester perceiving Brummell's snuff-box within his reach, very naturally took it up and supplied himself with a pinch ; upon which Brummell told his servant, who was standing behind his chair, to throw the rest of the snuff into the fire or on the floor. The Prince all the while looked daggers ; he gave Master Brummell a good wigging the following day, and never forgot the insult offered to the Bishop.

A recollection of Malibran's Desdemona :

Malibran was not regularly handsome, but I always thought her in her young days remarkably attractive. As she grew older, her features became coarser, and a certain bold, hard look settled on her face. Her head was well formed ; her mouth, though wide, was prettily shaped, and adorned with very good teeth, and her small figure was graceful. Her voice was splendid, full of passion and pathos. Who that ever heard her in Desdemona, could forget that cry of struggling agony, "Se il padre m'abbandona," or the sorrowful wail of the blighted heart in the romance "Assisa al pie d'un salice ?" She identified herself so thoroughly with the part she acted that it required some courage to face her in the last scene. She died *hard*, and fought to the last ; and Othello had to make a kind of steeplechase after her, and suffer many kicks and cuffs before he could, as an Irish friend of mine remarked, "bring her to rason by taking her life."

Hoby the bootmaker :

Hoby was not only the greatest and most fashionable bootmaker in London but, in spite of the old adage, "ne sutor ultra crepidam," he employed his spare time with considerable success as a Methodist preacher at Islington. He was said to have in his employment three hundred workmen ; and he was so great a man in his own estimation that he was apt to take rather an insolent tone with his customers. He was, however, tolerated as a sort of privileged person, and his impertinence was not only overlooked, but was considered as rather a good joke. He was a pompous fellow, with a considerable vein of sarcastic humour.

I remember Horace Churchill (afterwards killed in India with the rank of major-general,) who was then an ensign in the Guards, entering Hoby's shop in a great passion, saying that his boots were so ill made that he should never employ Hoby for the future. Hoby, putting on a pathetic cast of countenance, called to his shopman,

"John, close the shutters. It is all over with us. I must shut up shop ; Ensign Churchill withdraws his custom from me."

Churchill's fury can be better imagined then described.

On another occasion the late Sir John Shelly came into Hoby's shop to complain that his top-boots had split in several places. Hoby's quietly said,

"How did that happen, Sir John ?"

"Why, in walking to my stable."

"Walking to your stable !" said Hoby, with a sneer. "I made the boots for riding, not walking."

Hoby was bootmaker to the Duke of Kent ; and as he was calling on H.R.H to try on some boots, the news arrived that Lord Wellington had gained a great victory over the French army at Vittoria. The duke was kind enough to mention the glorious news to Hoby who coolly said,

"If Lord Wellington had any other bootmaker than myself, he never would have had his great and constant successes ; for my boots and prayers bring his lordship out of all his difficulties."

To this may well say that there is nothing like leather : for Hoby died worth a hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

Twistleton Fiennes :

Twistleton Fiennes was a very eccentric man, and the greatest epicure of his day. His dinners were worthy of the days of Vitellius or Heliogabalus. Every country, every sea, was searched and ransacked to find some new delicacy for our British Sybarite. I remember, at one of his breakfasts, an omelette being served which was composed entirely of golden pheasant's eggs ! He had a very strong constitution, and would drink absynthe and curacoa in quantities which were perfectly awful to behold. These stimulants produced no effect upon his brain ; but his health gradually gave way under the excesses of all kinds in which he indulged. He was a kind, liberal, and good-natured man, but a very odd fellow. I never shall forget the astonishment of a servant I had recommended to him. On entering his service, John made his appearance as Fiennes was going out to dinner, and asked his new master if he had any orders. I received the following answer,—"Place two bottles of sherry by my bed-side, and call me the day after to-morrow."

Recollections of a leader of fashion :

I was then taken to Lord Petersham's apartments, where we found his lordship, one of the chief dandies of the day, employed in making a particular sort of black-ing, which he said would eventually supersede every other. The room into which we were ushered was more like a shop than a gentleman's sitting-room ; all round the walls were shelves, upon which were placed tea canisters, containing Congou, Pekoe, Souchong, Bohea, Gunpowder, Russian, and many other teas, all the best of the kind ; on the other side of the room were beautiful jars, with names, in gilt letters, of innumerable kinds of snuff, and all the necessary apparatus for moistening and mixing. Lord Petersham's mixture is still well known to all tabacconists. Other shelves and many of the tables were covered with a great number of magnificent snuff-boxes ; for Lord Petersham had perhaps the finest collection in England, and was supposed to have a fresh box for every day in the year. I heard him, on the occasion of a delightful old light-blue Sevres box he was using being admired, say, in his lisping way—"Yes, it is a nice summer box, but would not do for winter wear."

In this museum there were also innumerable canes of very great value. The Viscount was likewise a great Mæcenas among the tailors, and a particular kind of great-coat, when I was a young man, was called a Petersham.

In person, Lord Petersham was tall and handsome, and possessed a particularly winning smile. He very much resembled the picture of Henry IV. of France, and frequently wore a dress not unlike that of the celebrated monarch. His carriages were unique of their kind ; they were entirely brown, with brown horses and harness. The groom, a tall youth, was dressed in a long brown coat reaching to his heels, and a glazed hat with a larg cockade. It is said that Lord Petersham's devotion to brown was caused by his having been desperately in love with a very beautiful widow bearing that name.

In addition to his other eccentricities, Lord Petersham never ventured out of doors till six P.M. His manners were decidedly affected, and he spoke with a kind of lisp ; but in spite of his little foibles, Lord Petersham was a thorough gentleman, and was beloved by all who knew him.

Here also is an etymology for Sally Lunns which, we hope, is more trustworthy than that of buns which follows it. Mr Gronow called some half century ago on the Countess of Buckingham at Pimlico :

During my visit, chocolate and tea-cakes were served to our party, when Lady Harrington related a curious anecdote about those cakes. She said her friend Madame de Narbonne, during the emigration, determined not to live upon the bounty of foreigners, found means to amass money enough to enable her to open a shop in Chelsea, not far from the then fashionable balls of Ranelagh.

It had been the custom in France, before the Revolution, for young ladies in some noble families to learn the art of making preserves and pastry ; accordingly, Madame de Narbonne commenced her operations under the auspices of some of her acquaintances ; and all those who went to Ranelagh made a point of stopping and buying some of her cakes. Their fame spread like lightning throughout the West End, and orders were given to have them sent for breakfast and tea in many great houses in the neighbourhood of St James's. Madame de Narbonne employed a Scotch maid-servant to receive the orders. The name of this woman was "Sally Lunn," and ever since a particular kind of tea-cake has gone by that name.

Madame de Narbonne, not speaking English, replied to her customers (when they inquired the name of her brioches) "bon ;" hence the etymology of "bun," according to Lady Harrington : but I confess that I do not feel quite satisfied with her derivation.

Mrs Harrington had reason in her doubts. Bun means simply a lump, it may be a pleasant lump of cake bread, or that unpleasant lump a bunion, which is of precisely the same etymology. It is the first syllable of the Gaelic bonnach, or bannock, is the French bigne, a bump or lump, making bignet, or bugnet, with the sense of little round loaves, buns. The Italians have it as bugno, meaning a round knob or a boil. With which excursus upon buns, bunions, and boils, and a hint that it was no more Montrond than Talleyrand who said certain good things that Captain Gronow takes from the one and gives to the other, we part from the pleasantest short anecdotical book of the season.

THE EDINBURGH BOTANICAL GARDENS.

(Examiner, June 17.)

LETTER TO A DEVOUT FRIEND.

Our field, my righteous friend, is won,
But think not that the fight is done.
Black, Hamilton, Kinnaird, and Muir,
Have made our Sabbath days secure.
But it's enough to save the nation
From spoil of Sabbath desecration,
And close th' unhallowed gates on Sunday,
To ope them wide again on Monday ?

Was not a garden just the place
Where Man first sinned and fell from Grace ?
There first, you know, auld Hornie lurked,
When our eternal woe was worked.
In short, if we will reason soundly,
Gardens the truth and preach it roundly,
'Twas horticulture caused the Fall.
It came of opening gardens, all !

No doubt, when God created Adam,
And gave him Eve to be his madam,
'Twas in the gardens first he put them,—
But pray observe, how soon he shut them,
And evermore to bar the entry,
Placed at the door his flaming sentry.
Shall Heaven repent and shall not we
Be taught by heavenly policy ?
Nor leave to shelter guilt and sin,
One rose, or sprig of jessamine.

Old Nick must always have an Eden
To sow his diabolic seed in.
On Earth he rears his favourite flowers,
To plant them out in warmer bowers,
One nursery he has got at Kew,
And one in Popish Dublin too ;
But Scotland is his proudest boast,
And this the garden he loves most.
One godly Scotchman's soup'ton scares,
Of Irish souls he'd give a dozen.
Mark how he courts the Scotch alliance
Under the old pretext of science,
Still angling with a pelargonium,
To stock the pools of Pandemonium.
'Twas to prevent a pious panic
His Gardens were nicknamed Botanic ;
Had they for pleasure been declared,
The simplest souls had not been snared,
But who in Orders and in Classes
Would look for danger to our lasses,
Or Satan's trustiest allies view
In Doctor Allman, or Jussieu ?

Alas ! too easy 'tis to show
What moral weeds in gardens grow.
'Twere endless to go through the bowers,
And prove the mischiefs couched in flowers,
Like "pretty worm of Nilus" hid
The tempting bloom of lips amid.
Lilies that "toil not, neither spin,"
Teach idlesse mother of all sin ;
And every tulip girls admire
Doth taste for gaudy dress inspire.
Monkshood to Rome is near allied,
And vanity with London-pride.
Then there's the Looking-glass of Venus,
And Love-lies-bleeding, still more heinous ;
What youth can tread the primrose path,
Without provoking heavenly wrath,
What maid can 'scape with mind unhurt,
By each Sweet-william taught to flirt ?

That flowers are fair will not avail,
Alas, they're not more fair than frail.
Darwin has sung their dainty doings
Their loves and their clandestine wooings.
What can our wives and daughters learn,
But light behaviour from a fern ?
One's moral sense it really sickens
To think of those licentious lichens,
Of every vice I see the germs
In cryptogams and gymnosperms,
And less corruption in a pot-house
Than in the very purest hot-house !

Still, should you think the place to trample
Would go beyond divine example,
And we our holy zeal should fetter,
Nor stir one inch beyond the letter,
How easy for the angelic watch
In this just land to find a match !
Our godly baillies and our sheriffs
Want only wings to make them seraphs,
Or we might borrow from the Kirk
A troop of cherubs for the work ;
No swords are wanting for their hands,
The men themselves are fiery brands.

Sameens, Savoy, June 14, M. W. S.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR STEARINE CANDLES. Price 10 Annas per Bundle of one pound. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to JERWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS. Mess Agents.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Rosamy Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.
Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teataster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISQUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON belonging to the late DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the COURT OF CHANCERY, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE IN LONDON, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz. :—
TELLISAGAALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.
YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.
KEIELWATTE, situate in the district of Kadugannawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing, and 54 acres young coffee.
DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.
These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.
Further PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any INFORMATION may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana* ; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1850 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c. :—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Chaapagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestler's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortisson's.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin :—
Sparkling HOCK, Superior quality, at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, superior do. ,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry do. ,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden do. ,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale do. ,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior do. ,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts do. ,, 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine at per doz. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy do. ,, 25
ST. GEORGE, do. do. ,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine do. ,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. do. ,, 20
Do. do. do. do. ,, 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled) do. ,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior do. ,, 25
Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints ,, 12 0 ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts ,, 16 8 ,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints ,, 9 0 ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ,, 12 8 ,,
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of those renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.
We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against various Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No, 1, Medow Street, Fort.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by De Paul and St. Marceaux (Geisler's and Cunlife's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curagao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c. :—
SHERRIES—
Black Seal.....Amontillado.....per dozen Rs. 28
Bronze do. } .....Good Dinner Wines... ,, ,, 24
White do. }
Brown do. } ..... ,, ,, 22
Yellow do. }
MADEIRA, very old ..... ,, ,, 42
PORT—
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts ,, ,, 30
Do. Do. .....Pints ,, ,, 24
Red Seal .....Quarts ,, ,, 24
Do. .....Pints ,, ,, 13
CLARET—
Chateau Margeaux..... ,, ,, 34
Leoville ..... ,, ,, 28
St. Julien ..... ,, ,, 22
Medoc ..... ,, ,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—
Superior quality...A. DePaul.....Quarts ,, ,, 40
Do. ...A. DePaul.....Pints ,, ,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts ,, ,, 36
Do. ... do .....Pints ,, ,, 19
HOCK—
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... / do. } ,, ,, 38
MOSELLE do ,, ,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE ,, ,, 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do ,, ,, 42
CURACOA ,, ,, 40
MARASCHINO ,, ,, 30
CHERRY BRANDY ,,
SPIRITS—
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 ,, ,,
Do. Jules Robins (30 year old) ,, ,, 50
Rum .....Fine old Jamaica... ,, ,, 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London..... ,, ,,
Do.....Hollands, in cases... ,, ,,
WHISKEY.....Glenlivet, Grabbie ... ,, ,, 21
BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. beg to intimate that the RAFLE OF THE CLOCK, will take place on THURSDAY, 30th of July, at one o'clock in their new Shop, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, Medow Street. Every Subscriber is therefore invited to attend at the exact time.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 20 to 30.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition ; also a large and well-selected stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers. Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.
LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.
York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

CHEESE.
Cheddar / Stilton / Pine / Somerset — Parmesan / Richmond / Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVER-LAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.
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FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—
Best Treble Balls ..... Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do. 3 12
Do. Youth's do. 2 8
Do. do. do. 1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats 11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do. 8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1, do. 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled 6 8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.
MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWER size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0
COPBOARD.
STRAIGHT ; *To screw on Flat.* CUT ; *To let in Flush.* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0
BOX OR CHEST, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each... ,, 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks ..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2¾	deep	each...	Rs. 18 0
No. 00	— 7¼	,, 4½	,, 3	,,	,,	20 0
No. 1	— 9	,, 5¾	,, 3½	,,	,,	21 0
No. 2	— 9½	,, 6	,, 3¾	,,	,,	23 0
No. 3	— 12	,, 6	,, 4	,,	,,	25 0
No. 4	—12	,, 7	,, 5	,,	,,	28 0
No. 5	—13	,, 8	,, 5¾	,,	,,	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9¼	wide, 6¾	deep	each...	Rs. 25 0
No. 2	—15½	,, 9½	,, 6¾	,,	,,	28 0
No. 3	—17¾	,, 10½	,, 7¼	,,	,,	33 0
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No. 1	—13¾	long, 9¼	wide, 6¾	deep	each...	Rs. 23 0
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No. 3 —16¾ long, 12¼ wide, 6 deep..... each... Rs. 32 0
MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
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The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
MECHANICAL ARGUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,
BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.
Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coat ; there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Laams Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Mohair Alpacas and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MESS JACKETS of all kinds.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Oilest Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Silwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Kamptee Shirts, Silwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Madras-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
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FRESH ARRIVAL.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, W